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### CANADIAN WAR GRAFT

The accumulating evidence of war graft in Canada is not only shocking to our northern neighbors, but distressing to us, who have always believed in the tradition of business and political purity of Our Lady of the Snows.

The Dominion government has been investigating the charges of crookedness in connection with the purchase of war supplies for the expeditionary force, and parliamentary committees have dragged to light such scandalous facts as these:

There were rake-offs on great quantities of truck transport wagons, boots, bicycles, field-glasses, bandages etc. And in many cases these rake-offs were traced to men closely associated with government officials and members of parliament.

A drug clerk, earning \$14 a week, was found to have made a surplus profit of \$6000 on a small order for field dressings. His employer was a member of parliament and had obtained the order through political pull. The clerk had to return the money.

For the first lot of motor trucks bought, \$1000 apiece was paid over and above the usual price. A Toronto agent got it. Motor tires and bicycles revealed similar irregularities. An inspector of equipment arranged for \$2 graft on every pair of binoculars.

Officers and privates testified that the boots furnished them were "like blotting paper." Many of their feet itched after two weeks' wear. Several deaths were due to the resulting exposure. Over 7000 pairs were discarded by regimental boards. A Montreal merchant "knocked down" over \$15,000 on a commission on one shoe contract.

The horses bought for the army were so bad the hundreds had to be sold off at auction, at a loss of over \$30,000. Many of the animals bought were over 5 years old. One of them "had been rejected as too old at the time of the Boer war."

It's sad to have our ideals shattered by such scandals. We can't help remembering the lofty and superior virtue with which Canada regarded us, when the Taft reciprocity treaty was under consideration, and how the Dominion rose as one man to Kipling's challenge. "It is your own soul that is in peril this day. We do not believe any longer that Canada endangers her immortal soul by doing business with us."

### THE BRITISH PROHIBITION PLAN

It was not to be expected that absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic would be undertaken by the British government, no matter how great the crisis. The liquor interests have always been too powerful; it was inconceivable that the "beverage" as the titled distillers and brewers are often called, should surrender their profit and their grip on British business and politics merely to force sobriety and efficiency on the British workman and increase the output of war supplies. Britain, being a constitutional democracy, could not be sobered at once by governmental decree. The great liquor interests could neither be abolished nor antagonized, for they are inextricably bound up with the great commercial, banking and land-holding system that is depended on to finance the war, and they have derived much support from the English clergy.

Compromise, therefore, was inevitable, and in this compromise the government really seems to have gained great concessions. It appears that spirituous liquors are to be suppressed while the war lasts, the traffic in malt liquors is to be curtailed and the business hour of public houses are to be still further shortened. It is possible, too, that "pubs" will be driven from the vicinity of factories engaged in making war munitions.

There is to be compensation for the losses of the liquor manufacturers and distributors—to what extent is uncertain. The surest guess is that both the government and the liquor men will lose heavily, and the chief beneficiaries will be the workmen who are so enraged now at the criticism of their drinking and the threat of prohibition which will affect them more than any other class.

It will be noticed that the main feature of this prohibition plan follows that of Russia and France, namely, the abolition of the strong liquors and tolerance of the lighter wines and malt beverages.

Whisky and gin are the curses of the British drinker, as vodka has been the curse of Russia and absinthe

of France. It seems unlikely that any of these nations, after a year or two of freedom from ardent spirits, will care to submit to the old yoke again.

It is likely that if the United States comes to national prohibition—and there are many signs pointing in that direction—it will follow somewhat the same course, striking first at whisky, gin, rum and brandy, and then abolishing the milder beverages by degrees.

### AN INCOMPATIBLE DIPLOMAT

Everybody concerned might as well recognize the fact that it doesn't do either Germany or the United States any good to have Germany represented at Washington by Ambassador von Bernstorff. Regardless of any particular incident, it has long been apparent that this particular representative doesn't understand our people. It doesn't like us, and that his sentiments are reciprocated. It's a case of mutual incompatibility, which has deepened to mutual distrust. He fits his place even more than did Sir Lionel Carden, the former British ambassador, and Rustem Bey, the former Turkish minister.

We don't blame von Bernstorff altogether. Very likely we Americans are hard for an aristocratic diplomat of the European school to understand and get along with. Very likely we have been inconsiderate and irritating at times. But the fact remains that most European diplomats who come to Washington do get along with us, even in difficult situations, and that many of them understand and like us, as von Bernstorff's predecessor did. Certainly few ambassadors or ministers have been so unfortunate in offending our sensibilities as von Bernstorff has since the war began.

He may be an excellent man, and according to conventional standards a fine gentleman, but at Washington he is out of place. If Germany will send us a good-natured and round-minded ambassador who will give us credit for rational sense and decency, and who will deal with our government and public without always rubbing our face in wrong way, she will thereby do more to restore friendly relations between the two countries than could ever be accomplished by the nagging method and aggressive propaganda of the present incumbent.

### NO TIPPING IN WISCONSIN

Pullman porters won't be able to add anything to their \$7.50 a month in Wisconsin, after Sept. 1. The state has enacted an anti-tipping law which makes it a misdemeanor for any railroad or hotel employee to accept tips or every dime slipped into the furtive palm of a porter waiter, that functionary may be fined from \$5 to \$25 or imprisoned as much as thirty days.

Other states have tinkered with the tipping problem, but with no great success. It seems instinctive to the serving occupations to have itching palms, and just as instinctive in the patronizing public to give gratuities. In most hotels where landlords have sought to abolish tips, it has been far harder to keep patrons from dressing money on the employees than to keep the latter from soliciting it. The public complains incessantly of the "extortion" of the tipping system, and yet, especially in the large cities where the evil flourishes at its worst, that same public takes a foolish pride in submitting to the system, and even in abetting it.

Wisconsin is comparatively unpolished, and ought to be able to do away with the illogical practice if any state can. But even if her own sons and daughters uphold the letter and spirit of the law, there will be a heap of trouble caused by unreasonable visitors from less enlightened parts.

### THE "JITNEY" MYSTERY

The elusive "jitney bus" idea seems to have been traced to its lair at last. Ever since this convenient transportation device has swept across the country, curious-minded folk have been trying to discover the meaning and origin of the phrase. It has dawned on the slowly comprehending East that "jitney" is a slang word for "nickel" supposed to have been in vogue somewhere or other before it won universal recognition by being coupled with the ultra-modern auto-bus. But where the term came from has remained a mystery.

Now comes a retired cavalry officer with the magnificent name of George Washington Lee, and in a letter to the New York Sun calls attention to this little jungle, which has long been common, he says, among the French-speaking negroes of Louisiana:

Mettons jetnee dans la trou  
Et parcourons sur la rue.  
Mettons jetnee—si non vous  
Promenez au pied nu!

For the benefit of those who can't figure out the dialect French, it might be translated as follows:

Put a nickel in the slot  
For a ride along the street.  
Put a nickel in—if not,  
March along in your bare feet.

"Jetnee," pronounced "jet-nay," is then the original form of the word "jitney" and the only new thing there is about the jitney bus is the use of electricity instead of mule power. It's as distinctly southern as sweet potatoes, molasses and mint juleps.

Dr. Friedenthal of Berlin has been conducting experiments with a view to substituting straw for potato meal in making "war bread." He has worked out a satisfactory formula, and at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Association passed around straw biscuits which the assembled doctors declared, tasted very good. To cap the climax, Dr. Friedenthal declared that "war bread is not entirely without nourishment." From which we gather that the straw preparation would find a ready sale in America as a new breakfast food.

## CAPITAL IS GREATEST NEED OF THE NEWEST STATE, SAYS TRAVELER

Tourist, in Phoenix, After Looking Over Section Declares Arizona Needs Money More Than Anything Else

PHOENIX, Arizona, April 13.—You have three of the four factors of production. You have land and labor, and you don't have to go outside to borrow brains. What you need is capital. Well, go east and get it."

That's what Mr. Edward C. Nolan says, and he knows. Mr. Nolan is a member of the Raymond-Whitcomb party that toured the valley yesterday morning as guests of the Chamber of Commerce. Also he is vice president of the First National bank of Reading, Pennsylvania, and a big figure in the railroad construction game in the east. Like the other members of the party he is enthusiastic about the ride from Globe to Phoenix.

"It was the best thing in our whole trip," he said, "worth coming across the continent to see. Get into the guide book. Tell people what you've got and you'll get them out here."

Turning from scenery to industrial problems, Mr. Nolan continued: "You development is hampered by two things—the hundred and sixty acre limit and the lack of a main line railroad. Big investors don't go far from home for little investments. The hundred and sixty acre limit decreases the usefulness of the eastern capital to your community. I believe you could get rid of the restriction if you press understood that it was hurting the country."

"As for the railroad I'll just say this—show the farmers and you'll get the money. Go about it systematically. Prove to the railroad companies that a main line will pay. It is probable that the Southern Pacific will soon agree to relay its present line with heavier rails. These rails could be laid almost as cheaply on your new proposed main line as on the old line to the south of here."

"In spite of these drawbacks your city has wonderful prospects. The Chamber of Commerce is your best argument. What you want is complete co-operation between this organization, the city government and the people."

"And I want to say this about you people. The frankness, openness and honesty of you westerners has been a delight to me. There's a sort of courtesy and generosity here that the east has forgotten about. Take the hotel people here, or the gentlemen who took us out riding this morning, or the moving picture man. If Globe who wouldn't charge us for tickets because the show was about half over, or the other man, inside the theatre who moved from one row to another so that we could all together—why, I tell you you don't find that kind of thing in the east."

## CHAMPAGNE MAY BE USED ON BATTLESHIP

Arizona May Yet Make Debut to Champagne Accompaniment—Up to Secretary Daniels

PHOENIX, April 15.—Champagne instead of water, may be used at christening of the new battleship Arizona at the New York navy yard, June 19.

Governor Hunt admitted today that while water has been mentioned as the most appropriate for a "dry" state like Arizona, the question of whether champagne or water shall be used rests with Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The governor further said that he would entertain any suggestions and also that the committee of fifty which he is naming to represent the state of Arizona at the launching of the huge vessel may also have a voice in the matter.

The legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for a silver service to be presented the new ship. Such a service varies in price from \$7000 to \$20,000. Fifteen thousand dollars has been suggested as an appropriate sum. A popular subscription and city and county appropriations will also be asked for.

Probably in addition to the committee of fifty there will be quite a large representation of state officials at the christening. Governor Hunt expects to go, having advised the secretary of the navy to that effect today. Attorney General Wiley Jones plans to be present, and it is probable that both United States Senators Mark Smith and Henry F. Ashurst and Congressman Carl Hayden will be there.

Wound of German General Von Kluck is healing and the general is progressing satisfactorily toward recovery. Emperor William has conferred upon General Von Kluck the order Pour le Merite.

Berlin merchant in New York says an effort to boycott all American goods has been begun by Germany in protest of sale of war supplies to the allies.

## HOW THE MIGHTY HAS FALLEN

ONCE—  
IN MEXICO—



### A BATCH OF SMILES

A railway contractor recently advertised for 300 wooden sleepers. By return of post he received a letter from a neighboring electrician offering him his entire congregation at his own terms.

The little daughter of a clubman recently approached her mother with this inquiry: "Do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time'?" "No, dearie," was the reply, "but always. They sometimes begin with 'My love, I have been detained at the office again tonight.'"

An ignorant fellow had been persuaded to buy a thermometer by a slick-tongued salesman, and a few days later he came back with a complaining that it didn't give much satisfaction.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the clerk.

"Ah, dummy, but it ain't made no difference round mah place. Some days it shows me too cool an' other days it's too hot."

"I understand Miss Whatyoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the fat neighborhood observed.

"Yep," answered the thin neighbor.

"I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes, and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it."

### PRETTY VISITOR FROM WAR ZONE



Miss D. Plowden.

Miss D. Plowden of London, England, is visiting Madam Golejowski, wife of the naval attaché of the Russian embassy. She has made many friends since her arrival at the capital and is being entertained extensively. Miss Plowden is a decided brunette and is considered very pretty.

## MINERS AND MERCHANTS BANK BISBEE, ARIZONA

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